

Western Carolinian.

VOL. VI.]

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1826.

[NO. 293.]

PUBLISHED

By PHILIP WHITE.

Authorised Publisher of the Laws of the United States.

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Estate of John P. Hodgins.

THE subscriber having qualified as administrator on the estate of the late John P. Hodgins, dec'd. desires all persons indebted to said estate, to come forward and make settlement; and all those having claims against said estate, will present them for settlement, properly authenticated, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

MESHACK PINKSTON, adm'r.

Nov. 21, 1825.

To the Heirs at Law of Jesse Spencer, dec'd. and all others concerned:

A T November term of Rowan county court, 1825, the nuncupative will of Jesse Spencer, dec'd. was filed in the Clerk's office of said county—said will having been duly established by reducing the same to writing, and having it proven within ten days after the death of said Jesse Spencer, before Jacob March, Esq. of said county. Notice is therefore hereby given to the heirs, &c. of the said Jesse Spencer, dec'd. that I shall apply to the worshipful court of said county of Rowan, at Feb'y. term, 1826, to have the same admitted to full effect and established.

NORMAN OWINGS.

January 3, 1826.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Salisbury, N. Carolina, on the 1st of January, 1826.

Newton Adams	Sec'y Jewish Society 2
Silas Andrews	John Kirk 2
Thos. Alexander	Edith Kessler
John Adams	Henry Kera
John N. Adams	Jos. Kerr
J. Bostain	Rich'd. Lowry
Moses Brown 3	Jonas Lipe 2
N. A. Bryan	Azdr. Locke
Valentine Bedleman	John Leagle
William Barber	Jas. Linday
William Butler	John Linday
Roll. Bradshaw	Maj. John Locke
Amos Broad	Robert Latta
John Brunt	Dawalt Lentz
Christopher Beaver 2	Elizabeth C. Locke
Mary Baker	Joseph Little
Dr. R. Carson	Jacob Myers
Major Carson	John R. McNeely
John Carter	Sally Miller
Jacob Cortis	Nancy McCorkle
Jacob Christman	William Mayby
Sarah Cowan	Nathan Morgan
Joseph Crane	S. Mitchell
Whitson Chism	Allen Morrow
Ely Cobble	Robt. McDaniel
Henry Clemmons or	Neil McKay, Jr.
Henry Rata	William Moore
James Cant	Mrs. F. E. Mumford
Wm. Cunningham	Wilby Nichols
James Coles, Jr.	Sam'l. Price
Thomas Craige	Catharine Plaster
William H. Chisholm	Aladr. Powell
Henry Dunn	Abm. Pesinger
J. A. Dollahede	Johna. Potts
D. K. Dodge	Silas Peace
James Daniel	John Pearson
John Davis	William Price
Sam'l. Davidson	Thomas Poyd
Dan'l. Davis	James Patterson
James Ellis 2	Henry E. Patterson
Peter Fessour	Edj. Richael
Thomas Phelps	Julius J. Reeves
Jane Garrison	Armsted Richardson
Francis Gibson	John Reynolds
Franklin Gibson	E. H. Roberts
John Garner	James Roland
William Gray	Richard Shaver
Dr. Gluck	Jacob Smith
Capt. John Hale 2	Jerry Seunans
Sarah Holmes	Sam'l. W. Shelton
Aladr. Hughes	Catharine Smith
Waid Hill	William Stokes 2
Ruth Harris	David Stewart
Richard Harris	William P. Stockton
George Harris	Jane Salmons
Mary R. Hardie	Benj. Tension
Abner Hall	Jacob Travis
John H. Hardie	Frederick Thompson 2
R. Thos. Hartly	Benj. Tension
Rufus Johnston	Rev. W. Watts
G. H. Jordan	Robt. Wilkeson
Wm. H. Jones	James Wells
Thomas Jones	Jerry Yarbro
Winney Jeter	

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Concord, N. Carolina, on the 1st of January, 1826.

A. Eli Alexander	J. William Jeter
Benjamin Alexander	John Johnston
Tobias Brown	K. Richard King
Charles Blackwelder	Mary Keath
Jacob Blackwelder	M. Robert Matley
Alexander Bane	John Misenheimer
Andrew S. Bane	Charles McKimly
C. George Corzine	William McClaun
William Crofford	William S. McKee
Moor Cochran	Peter R. McCoolman
Elizabeth Chamberlin	Dr. W. McKee
D. Henry Dalland	James McCalebs
Andrew Davis	Hugh S. McCalebs
F. John Furr	P. Samuel Pharr
Abraham Fox	Uriah Page
G. John Gillen	David Purvians
H. John H. Hardy	Robert T. Plunket
William Hatley	R. Ann S. Ross
Jonathan Hamilton	S. Sanford G. Slaton
Samuel Harris	Catharine Shinn
Henry House	Joseph Sngs
John C. Hayr	Samuel Shinn
Elisha Hunyent	Nathaniel Sims
Dr. John P. Haynes	W. Hugh Wallace
William G. Harris	Ismael Williams
J. Oliver Johnston	Y. John Yowman.

DAVID STORKE, P. M.

N. B. All those indebted to this office for News-paper and Letter postage, will please to make payment.

House to Rent.

THE House and Lot in the town of Salisbury, lately occupied by Mr. George Locke, and formerly by Alexander Frohock, dec'd. is now to rent. Apply, in Salisbury, to

ALFRED MACAY.

Nov. 14, 1825.

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of West & Brown, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Nathan Brown having taken the stand lately occupied under the firm of West & Brown, returns his sincere thanks to the public in general, for their liberal encouragement; and begs leave to inform them that he still continues to make and repair, on the shortest notice, and in the most workmanlike manner, all kinds of

Carriages, Gigs, Sulkeys, &c.

and hopes, by strict attention to business, still to merit a share of public patronage.

Salisbury, Dec. 30, 1825.

To Country Merchants and all others

INDEBTED to W. P. RASON, of Charleston, either on note or book account, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, who alone is authorized to give receipts or discharges.

J. H. BISSEL, Acting Assignee.

Charleston, Dec. 6, 1825.

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE subscribers continue the FACTORAGE and COMMISSION BUSINESS, as usual, on Edmondston's wharf, and solicit a continuance of the liberal support they have heretofore had from their country friends. They may rely upon the strictest attention and punctuality to their business. Moderate cash advances will be made on all consignments, on receiving Receipts or Bills of Lading for Produce shipped to their address.

All those who are indebted to the subscribers, or to our JONAS ROBINSON, are expected to make payment the ensuing season.

JOHN ROBINSON & CO.

Charleston, Sept. 27, 1825.

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Wesley Reynolds & Co. is this day dissolved, by mutual consent.

ROBERT HAMILTON.

WESLEY REYNOLDS.

The subscriber having purchased the whole interest in the late firm of Wesley Reynolds & Co. returns his sincere thanks to the public in general, for past favors, and begs leave to inform them that he will keep a regular supply of *Shoe Skins*, &c. at his store, at the corner near the east corner of the Court-House, in Statesville.

WESLEY REYNOLDS.

Statesville, Oct. 22, 1825.

Without Ceremony,

ALL those indebted to the estate of Robert B. Cochran, dec'd. (Catharine county) are requested to make payment, and save cost and interest, as longer indulgence cannot be given, and those having claims against said estate, are invited to present them in due time, so that this notice may not have the advantage of the law; and those whose notes are due to me of the first sale, are invited to make punctual payment, and save cost.

W. M. ALLEN, Adm'r.

Dec. 22, 1825.

Estate of M. Pinkston, sen.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late Meshack Pinkston, sen. dec'd. are notified to make payment without delay; and all persons having claims against the estate, will present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. The executors are desirous of closing their administration as soon as possible; therefore all persons concerned would do well to pay immediate attention to this notice.

JESSE PINKSTON, } Ex'rs.

MESHACK PINKSTON, }

Dec. 30, 1825.

Prospect Hill, for Rent.

THIS valuable plantation, the residence of the late Col. Richmond Pearson, jun. is offered for rent the ensuing year. This tract of land is in the Forks of the Yadkin, opposite to the Horse Shoe Neck, and near the mouth of Dutchman's creek. It contains about 600 acres; nearly one half is cleared, and in good order for cultivation; about one hundred acres is river and creek bottom, and the remainder of cleared land well adapted to the culture of cotton, corn, and small grain. The dwelling-house is equal to any in that section of country; the other improvements convenient and comfortable. The dwelling-house and about 100 acres of cleared land, may be had separately, as a tenant or tenants may prefer. For terms, apply to Mr. Henry S. Parker, agent for

JOSEPH PEARSON.

Dec. 17, 1825.

Great Bargains.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Houses and Lots in Statesville, either with or without his Bedding and other Household Furniture, and with or without all his House servants. Several tracts of Land, the whole amounting to between 1500 and 2000 acres, adjoining the town lands of Statesville, or any part thereof, to suit purchasers.

The lands in Centre, known by the name of the White House tract, and those adjoining; in the whole about 1200 acres. Also, my interest in several other tracts, all joining the former. A great number of other tracts of land, lying in different parts of the county of Iredell. All the remainder of my negroes, 27 in number. Cash will be required for the whole price of the Negroes; all the other property will be disposed of at one, two, and three years credit. It is deemed useless to describe the property more particularly, as the purchasers will wish to view it before they buy.

ROBERT WORKE.

July 15, 1825.

NEW STORE.

GEORGE W. BROWN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public in general, that he is now receiving, from New York, Philadelphia, a choice and handsome assortment of

Dry Goods, Hats, &c.

which he intends selling at a small profit, FOR CASH ONLY.

Persons wishing to purchase, will please call, examine, and judge for themselves.

Salisbury, Nov. 1st, 1825.

Charlotte Female Academy.

THE Trustees of the Charlotte Female Academy have the pleasure of announcing to the public, that the exercises of this Institution will commence on the first Monday in January next, under the superintendence of the Rev. Thomas Cottrell and Lady. A large and convenient brick building, located in one of the most healthy situations in this village, has been erected, which will be occupied by the Rev. T. Cottrell and family. Ample funds for the support of this Institution, have been placed in the hands of the Trustees by the liberal donations of the citizens of Charlotte and its immediate vicinity, who stand pledged, as well as the Trustees, for its respectability. The Trustees feel assured, from the high recommendations of Mr. and Mrs. Cottrell, with which they have been furnished from the most unquestionable sources, and from their long experience in the management of Institutions of this kind, that those who feel a lively interest in the success of this Academy will not be disappointed. The various branches of Female Education, both literary and ornamental, will be taught; and the most unremitting attention is pledged to the management and instruction of the pupils. Boys, not exceeding ten years old, will be admitted. The first session will close on the fifteenth of June, and the next session commence on the next day and close on the 15th of November. Boarding can be had in respectable families in town, at fifty dollars per session. Terms of tuition, in the literary branches, per session, \$10. The ornamental branches will be taught upon the following terms, viz:

Muslin Work and Marking, pr. Session,	\$5
Embroidery,	do 10
Drawing and painting, on paper, do	10
do do on velvet, do	10
Music on the Piano,	do 20

Each payable in advance.

N. B. A few pupils can be accommodated with board at the Academy.

DAVID R. DUNLAP

JOHN IRWIN,

WM. J. ALEXANDER, } Committee.

4194

New Leather. New Fashions!

E BENEZER DICKSON again tenders his unfeigned thanks to those who have patronized him, and begs leave to inform them and all others, that he has just received, from Philadelphia, a

New Supply of Leather,

and new *Lasts* and *Best Tools*; which will enable him, by his own faithful attention to his shop, and the employment of the best of workmen besides, to make and mend every description of

Boots and Shoes,

of as good materials, in as fashionable a style, and workmanlike manner, as any in the United States. He has received a supply of first rate *Seal-Skins*; from which he will be able to make most superb light Boots and Pumps for gentlemen. He respectfully asks

New Customers to try him,

And Old ones to stick by him.

Call at the sign of the big BOOT, opposite Mr. Slaughter's house of entertainment, Main street, Salisbury, N. C.

Dec. 3d, 1825.

NOTICE.

ON the Tuesday of the Court of Iredell county in February next, all the remaining unsold lots in the town of Statesville, will be sold at the court-house in Statesville. Persons claiming lots for which the deeds have not been recorded and registered, are notified, that unless they produce their titles on or before that day, the lots claimed by them will also be sold. Six months credit will be given on all purchases under one hundred dollars; and twelve months for all purchases above that amount. Purchasers must give bond and approved security.

ABRAHAM K. SIMONSON,

MICHAEL RICKART,

WESLEY REYNOLDS,

ROBERT WORKE,

JOHN H. McLAUGHLIN,

Commissioners.

Sept. 28, 1825.

Doctor E. N. Gaither,

HAVING established himself in Statesville, respectfully tenders his services to the public, in the several branches of his profession, viz: Practice of Medicine, Surgery, Obstetrics, &c. and hopes to share a portion of public patronage.

Statesville, Nov. 17, 1825.

New Boot and Shoe Shop.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends, and all others, that he has taken the shop formerly occupied by Mr. Peter Krider, on Main Street, a few doors north of the Court-House, where he has opened a Shop for the manufacturing of *BOOTS AND SHOES*, of all kinds. Having just received a new Stock of the best Philadelphia Leather, and all the necessary Trimmings, he feels warranted in assuring the public, that he will be able to do all kinds of work in his line of business, in the most substantial manner, and after the most approved fashions of the day. All orders for work, either from the neighborhood, or from a distance, shall be executed on the shortest notice, and on very liberal terms. The public are invited to give him a new shop a fair trial.

Salisbury, Nov. 1st, 1825.

N. B.—Reasonable credits will be extended to responsible customers.

Declarations in Ejectment,

For sale at this Office.



Walt! Walt! of arts, source of domestic ease: Trade of the land, and patron of the seas.

ADDRESS

Delivered before the Agricultural Society of Iredell county (N. C.) at their annual meeting in Statesville, on Monday, the 2d day of January, 1826, by the Rev. John Mushat, their President: Published by request of the Society.

The nature and design of our association, present objects of high importance, and well calculated to excite a generous emulation. These respect not only the necessities of life, but those conveniences and comforts, which contribute no inconsiderable aid in rendering our course through a world of care and trouble, safe and respectable in relation to ourselves, and useful in relation to others. Among these objects, agriculture in its primary and literal meaning, signifying the cultivation or tillage of the ground, urges itself upon our attention, by reasons strong and of a peculiar character. It is the spring which gives motion and success to all classes of society, in their different vocations. The master employed to instruct the scholar in the first principles of our language; the Professor who conducts his pupil into the paths of science, more intricate; the Mechanic and the Merchant; the Lawyer and the Physician; yea, the spiritual functionary himself, nobly devoted to the glorious work of preparing his "little flock" for the Kingdom of heaven,—feel and acknowledge its influence. These are facts, in the illustration of which your good sense must already have anticipated me; proof and explanation are therefore unnecessary. That the mode of cultivating our lands may and ought to be improved, if many future generations shall be able by industry and hard labor to obtain barely that pittance sufficient to support an existence, wretched as to the things of this world, is a truth equally plain to every reflecting and provident mind. Outcast fields, apparently doomed to the prodigal husbandman to endless sterility; their gouters rendered deep and dangerous by the copious showers of the heavens; the careless and superficial manner in which those fields are cultivated, whose natural fertility is not sufficiently exhausted to be doomed to the production of pines, briars and broom-grass; yea, even the quantity tilled, or pretended to be tilled, in one season, prove that there is need, absolute need of a change and of improvement in cultivating our lands. To reclaim and preserve our lands, and to diminish the quantity cultivated, are therefore subjects which demand our consideration. That to reclaim our lands is practicable, successful experiment has already proved. Fields which struck the mind of the beholder with the heart appalling evidence of poverty and want, in the revolutions of a few seasons, have waved with the golden harvest, gladdening the heart of the husbandman, and richly rewarding his industry. The same circumstances that prompted to such successful experiment, are still presented to us. The abundant crop of useless vegetation with which many of our neglected fields are often found to be covered, proves that their soil yet contains in its bosom those seeds of fertility which only require the kind hand of care and attention to render them fruitful in vegetation fitted to subserve the wants and increase the comforts of the possessor. To enclose our neglected fields, and thus protect them against the destructive ravages of our own and our neighbor's stock, which crop their herbage and harden their surface; to plough them deep, carefully turning under every kind of vegetable matter, is a course which will generally be found sufficient to reclaim them. To add a quantity of animal manure, though small, would much hasten the accomplishment of the object. To fill gutters, or as they are generally called, washes, we all have the means; and it would doubtless be worth a trial, by way of expe-

periment, whether, when they are filled neatly to a level with the native soil, a mixture of different earths would not secure them against washing rains, by rendering the substance exposed to their influence more viscous than the natural earth. To preserve our lands, deep horizontal ploughing, securing them against the trampling of stock, a regular change of crops, and occasional supplies of manure, will generally answer the desired end. To diminish the quantity tilled, needs no explanation. It is, however, to be observed, that the large quantity we are at present in the habit of cultivating, is one of the greatest obstacles to improvement that exists among us.

The quantity of produce raised from the seed, will always be apportioned to the perfection of its cultivation; there is little doubt but, by confining the culture spread over a surface of thirty acres, to twenty acres, we would obtain an equal quantity of produce, and of a better quality; and he who raises from twenty acres, the same quantity of produce that another raises from thirty (soil and seasons being equal) must be the best farmer.

These observations necessarily lead us to the consideration of a difficulty which we all feel, either in a greater or less degree, viz: the want of that quantity of manure adequate to our demands. The want arises from bad economy. There is no county in the State, more abundantly furnished with meadow ground, than the county of Iredell; but alas! what is its general situation? It is permitted to waste its riches upon the useless weed, the prickly bramble, or the bushy alder. If, in any instance, such ground be not in our possession, the woods yearly disburden themselves of a large quantity of vegetable manure, which, if duly applied, would go far to supply our wants. Supposing however, the grass of our meadows, and the vegetable matter of our woods, to be abundant, and carefully collected, the form of our barn-yards forbids us to believe that our expectations as to the quantity of manure would be realized. Their size permits both animal and vegetable manure to be so widely scattered, that, in this state, it is generally permitted to remain until its principle virtues are exhausted. While this is the case, but little advantage can arise to us from those substances on which we depend for manure, however abundant they may be. To contract, therefore, the size of our barn-yards, to a degree barely consistent with the safety of our stock, is an object of primary importance; and to excavate them gradually from their outside limits to their centre, would not only preserve the manure, but also enable us to increase its quantity, by frequent supplies of vegetable matter.

How manure is best applied, experiment has not yet decided. The common mode of scattering it upon the land, immediately covering it with a quantity of earth, by ploughing, will, perhaps, upon a general scale, be found to be the most expedient. Mixing the soil of our uplands with that taken from swamps and marshes, would probably answer a valuable purpose, and merits a trial. The raising of animals, and domestic manufactures, are subjects of high importance. They must be waived for the present. Gentlemen: your good sense, your experience, and the ample means with which a kind Providence has favored you, inspire the hope that these few desultory observations, if entitled to your attention, will be duly improved.

No object is more pleasing to the eye, than the sight of a man whom you have obliged; nor any music so agreeable to the ear, as the voice of one that owns you for his benefactor.

The tallest trees are most in the power of the winds, and ambitious men of the blasts of fortune. Great marks are soonest hit.

AN ANTHOM.

Two easy things will satisfy mankind.—An easy fortune and an easy mind; But the one thing that gives a man content, Is a good conscience from a life well spent.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Below we give the details of the closing business of the Legislature. We shall hereafter publish an abstract of such of the laws passed at this session, as may appear to be interesting to the readers of our paper.

SENATE.

Thursday, Dec. 29.—The following bills, from the House of Commons, were indefinitely postponed on their second reading: The bill for the better regulation of the County Courts of Wilkes; and the bill concerning the county of Lincoln.

Friday, Dec. 30.—The engrossed bill to authorize and direct the payment to the Wardens of the poor in each county the tax imposed on retailers of spirituous liquors, was rejected.

The following bills were postponed indefinitely: The bill to repeal so much of the existing laws on the subject of Internal Improvement, as authorizes the Board to employ a Civil Engineer; the bill to aid in the establishment of a fund for the support of schools for the convenient instruction of youth; and the bill to amend the act of 1814, concerning divorce and alimony.

Dec. 31.—The bill to prohibit Emancipating Societies in this State, was postponed indefinitely.

Monday, Jan. 2.—The engrossed bill to divorce Robert Bigham, jr. of Mecklenburg, from his wife, was rejected on its second reading.

The engrossed bill to repeal part of the act of 1817, entitled "An act further pointing out the duties of the overseers of roads in this State; and the bill to explain and amend the act of 1819, chapter 1000, giving the County Courts power to regulate separate elections, were indefinitely postponed.

Jan. 3.—The bill to establish a Medical Society, and to regulate the practice of physic and surgery within this State, was rejected on its first reading.

The following engrossed bills were rejected: the bill to arrange in numerical order the regiments of infantry in this State; and the bill to amend the militia laws of this State, so far as regards the returns of Brigadier Generals and Colonels.

The bill regulating the duty of grand jurors in regard to punishments for assault and battery, was read the second time and indefinitely postponed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, Dec. 29.—Mr. Scott, from the Judiciary committee, who were instructed to inquire into the propriety of appointing in each county a standing board of Auditors, reported against the expediency of legislating on the subject. Concurred in.

The engrossed bill limiting the time which prosecutions for certain offences shall be commenced, was indefinitely postponed.

The engrossed bill concerning Company Musters, was rejected on its second reading.

The bill to amend the several acts respecting the manner of issuing marriage licenses was rejected.

Saturday, Dec. 31.—The resignation of William Drew, as Attorney General of the State, was presented and accepted.

Mr. Stephens presented a bill regulating the duty of Grand Jurors in regard to presentments for assault and battery; which passed its first reading.

Mr. Scott, from the Judiciary committee, to whom was referred the bill directing the manner in which dowers shall be laid off, made a report, recommending the rejection of the said bill; which was concurred in.

The bill to amend the act of 1813, directing how persons injured by the erection of public mills shall in future proceed to recover damages, and to amend the 10th section of the act of 1777, directing the duty of millers, were postponed indefinitely.

The bill to prevent free persons of color from migrating into this State, for the good government of such persons resident in the State, and for other purposes; was then postponed indefinitely.

Jan. 2.—Mr. Scott, from the Judiciary committee, to whom was referred the resolution instructing them to inquire into the expediency of so explaining and amending the act of 1799, relative to descents of real estates given by a parent to natural born children, &c. reported that it is not expedient to legislate on the subject. Which report was concurred in.

The following bills were rejected on their second reading: The bill to amend the 9th section of the act of 1777, directing the mode of electing Members of the Legislature; the bill authorizing a loan to John M. Rae, to aid him in the publication of a Map of the State; and the bill to provide for the security of persons purchasing slaves sold by virtue of executions issued by justices of the peace.

The following bills were read the third time and postponed indefinitely: The bill directing the manner in which the costs of suits decided in the Supreme Court shall be collected and paid over; the bill making overseers of roads competent witnesses as to notice; The bill to provide for taking testimony, in certain cases, in the Supreme Court; the bill altering the time of electing Members of the Leg-

islature; and the engrossed bill designating what persons shall hereafter be liable to serve as overseers of roads.

Mr. D. Underwood presented a bill for the regulation of the Board of Internal Improvement and for other purposes; which was read and laid on the table.

The bill to amend the 1st section of the act of 1820, concerning the marriage of infant females, was read the second time and postponed indefinitely.

Mr. Adams presented a bill regulating the duties of constables and officers on executions; which passed its first reading.

Jan. 3.—The engrossed bill to give publicity to mortgages, deeds of trust and marriage contracts, was rejected on its third reading.

The bill to amend the act of 1814, extending the jurisdiction of the Superior Courts in cases of Divorce and Alimony, was read the third time, and indefinitely postponed.

The bill to amend the act appointing sheriffs, and directing their duty in office, &c. the bill regulating the duty of constables and other officers on executions; and the bill to prevent conspiracies and insurrections among slaves, were read the second time, and postponed indefinitely.

Mr. Caldwell presented a bill authorizing the several County Courts to procure a copy of Comyn's Digest, and such state reports as may be deemed necessary; which was read and rejected.

Jan. 4.—The bill for the regulation of the Board of Internal Improvement; and the resolution directing the Secretary of State to purchase certain books for the use of the different County Courts, were postponed indefinitely.

FROM THE COLUMBIAN REGISTER.

THE NAVY.

From the Tabular statements annexed to the Report of the Secretary of the Navy, it appears that the Navy of the United States consists of 7 ships of 74 guns, 6 of 44, 3 of 36, 2 of 24, 4 of 18, 5 of 12, 9 small vessels for suppressing piracy, 1 steam frigate and the Alert captured from the British; the two last are receiving vessels—38 in all, exclusive of two 74's under cover at Sackett's Harbor, and the Ghent on Lake Erie. There are 5 ships of 74 guns, and 4 of 44, building; two of the former at Charlestown, and 1 each at Portsmouth, N. H. Philadelphia, and Gosport, Va. Of the latter, 2 at New York, and 1 each at Portsmouth and Philadelphia. The 10 sloops of war ordered by the 18th Congress, are expected to be afloat in the course of the ensuing year, 3 of which are to be built at Charlestown. The annexed table gives a list of the vessels in commission and their stations:

NAMES.	RATE.	STATION.
North-Carolina,	74	
Brandywine,	44	Mediterranean.
Constitution,	44	
United States,	36	Pacific.
Constellation,	36	West Indies.
Cyane,	24	Coast of Brazil.
John Adams,	24	West Indies.
Erie,	18	Mediterranean.
Ontario,	18	
Peacock,	18	Pacific.
Hornet,	18	West Indies.
Boston,	18	Will be put in commission next year.
Spark,	12	West Indies.
Porpoise,	12	Mediterranean.
Grampus,	12	
Spark,	12	West Indies.
Dolphin,	12	Pacific.
Fox,	3	
Decoy, storeship,	3	West Indies.
Barges,		

[From the Documents laid before Congress.]

FORTIFICATIONS.

Table, exhibiting the Works projected by the Board of Engineers, which have not been commenced, and the estimates of their cost.

First Class, to be commenced as soon as possible.	Estimate of the cost.
Designation of the works.	
Fort St. Philip, Louisiana,	\$77,810 79
Battery at Bayou Bienvenue,	91,582 30
Fort at Solier's Point Flats,	
Patapasco River,	673,05 44
Fort Tompkins, New-York,	429,825 14
Redoubt in advance of ditto,	65,162 44
Fort at Wilkins' Point, New-York,	436,945 51
Fort at Terog's Point, New-York,	471,181 53
Fort at Dumbing's Point, Rhode-Island,	579,946 57
Fort at Rose Island, Rhode Island,	82,411 74
Dyke across W. Passage, Narragansett Roads,	205,000 00
For the defence of Boston Harbour—	
Fort on George's Island,	458,000 00
Fort at Nantucket Head,	539,000 00
Lunette in advance of ditto,	79,000 00
Redoubt, No. 2, in advance of ditto,	32,000 00
Redoubt, No. 1, (on Hog Island), do,	29,000 00
Dykes across Broad Sound Passage,	140,000 00
Cutting off the summit of Gallop Island,	2,429 51
Works, for the defence of Conanicut Islands, Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island,	220,053 43
	\$4,626,455 50

Virginia University.—A report of the situation and prospects of the Virginia University has been made to the Legislature of the State, signed by Thomas Jefferson, Rector. It is in a flourishing state and has the following number of students, viz:—In the school of Ancient Languages 55 scholars, Modern Languages 64, Mathematics 68, Natural Philosophy 33, Natural History 30, Anatomy and Medicine 20, Moral Philosophy 14—Total 284. A large accession to the numbers was expected at the commencement of the next term.

CAPTIONS.

Of the Laws passed at the late session of the Legislature of North-Carolina.—In our last, we gave a few of the captions; we now publish all the balance that can be of interest to our readers.

PUBLIC ACTS.

An Act to cede to the United States, an Island called Oh Island, or so much thereof as shall be purchased by the United States, for the purpose of erecting a fortification at the mouth of Cape Fear River.

To alter the time of the annual meeting of the General Assembly, [The next Legislature to meet on the last Monday in December, 1826, and annually thereafter, on the second Monday in January.]

To amend an act for the better care of Orphans, and security and management of their estates. [Provides that Guardian bonds be made payable to the Governor, instead of the Justices present in court, as now required by law, Justices however to be liable, if insufficient security be taken.]

To prevent persons who have been or who may hereafter be appointed commissioners for any purpose, from becoming contractors. [Affixes a penalty for violation of the act.]

To cede to the United States, a certain tract of land called Bogue Banks.

Making appropriation for cleaning out the Flats below the town of Wilmington. [Six thousand dollars appropriated for this purpose, in addition to the former appropriation, from the fund set apart for Internal Improvement.]

Directing the Board of Internal Improvements to make contracts with such persons as may hereafter undertake any of the public improvements in the State, and to take bond and security for the performance of the same.

To amend an act, to prevent the stealing of slaves, or by violence, seduction or by any other means, taking or carrying away any slave or slaves, the property of another and for other purposes therein mentioned, passed in 1792. [This act subjects every master of a vessel or any other person, who shall carry or conceal any slave, the property of a citizen of this State, with intent to enable such slave to make, his escape, to felony, without benefit of clergy. It further subjects the Master of any vessel, in which any slave shall be found concealed, to a penalty of \$500.]

To extend the time for registering grants and mesne conveyances, powers of attorney, bills of sale and deeds of gift.

To provide for the removal of the Shoal in the Tar River below the town of Washington. [\$3,500 are appropriated for the object specified, provided the Board of Internal Improvement deem it expedient or practicable.]

To repair and improve the road from Columbia in Tyrrell county, to Gum Neck and Fryingpan. [\$800 appropriated for this purpose under the direction of Commissioners therein named.]

To continue in force for and during the time therein mentioned, an act of 1824, to alter and amend the act of 1823, for the relief of such persons as became purchasers of the Cherokee Lands sold under the authority of this State. [Continues in force the provisions of said act until the meeting of the next General Assembly.]

To provide for taking testimony in certain cases in the Supreme Court. [Empowers the Supreme Court to order the taking of further testimony in any cause in equity which has been removed to said court.]

Directing the manner in which the costs of suits decided in the Supreme Court shall hereafter be collected and paid over [Directs that the Supreme Court Clerk shall issue certificates of the decision of all cases in that Court to the Clerks of the Superior Court of the County from which the case is brought up, and the Clerks of the Superior Courts to issue execution for said costs.]

Extending the provisions of an act passed in 1822, granting further time to perfect titles to land within this State. [Extended to the year 1825.]

Directing to whom the bonds of certain officers, therein named, shall be made payable, and for other purposes. [Bonds of Clerks of Courts, Sheriffs, Constables &c. to be made hereafter payable to the Governor.]

For the better protection of Public Bridges owned by individuals or corporations, and prescribing the punishment for burning the same. [Makes it felony for any person to burn a public bridge.]

To amend the 6th section of an act entitled an act to amend such parts of the act for establishing Courts of Law and for regulating the proceedings therein, as may relate to proceedings on attachments, &c. passed in the year 1793. [Clerks to advertise for six weeks only, on all attachments, instead of three months as now required by law.]

To amend an act passed in 1816, entitled an act to amend the laws now in force respecting the trial of slaves in capital cases, and to extend the provisions thereof to the trial of slaves in certain other cases.

To amend and explain the 8th section of an act passed in 1784, to empower the County Courts of the several counties within this State, to order the laying out of public roads [Directs that all free persons between 18 and 45, and all slaves be-

tween 16 and 50, shall work on public roads.]

Concerning the settlement of Guardians appointed by the Superior Courts. [Directs that the clerks of the superior courts shall make out a list of the Guardians appointed by that court for the clerks of the county courts, that suits may be brought against delinquent Guardians.]

Directing the manner in which licenses shall hereafter be issued to retailers of spirituous liquors. [To be issued to Sheriffs by the Comptroller, and to be accounted for by them (the Sheriffs) in the same manner that Pedlar's licenses are now issued and accounted for.]

Giving the assent of the General Assembly of the State of N. Carolina to an act of the Gen'l Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia, passed on the 29th January, 1818, to authorize the Dismal Swamp Canal Company to open a navigable communication between the canal and the nearest navigable part of the North west River and for other purposes.

Concerning the entry of Land in this State. [Prohibits the entry of any marsh or swamp land, except where the quantity does not exceed fifty acres in one body, and that situated between lines of tracts heretofore granted.]

To compel certain officers therein named, to make out their fee bills in dollars and cents. [Clerks of Courts and all county officers embraced.]

PRIVATE ACTS.

An act to establish Shady Grove Academy in Rockingham county, and to incorporate the Trustees thereof.

An act to divorce Elizabeth Brickell from her husband Samuel Brickell, and to alter her name.

An act to declare in force, the provisions of an act passed in 1824, to regulate the time of appointing Overseers of Roads in the counties of Montgomery and Person.

An act to declare in force in the county of Rowan, the provision of an act passed in 1824, to regulate the time of appointing Overseers of Roads in the counties of Montgomery and Person.

An act to establish a Poor House in the county of Burke.

An act making compensation to the Jurors of the Superior and County courts of Ashe.

An act to appoint Commissioners to lay off a Road from John Hardens' to Ashe court house and for other purposes.

An act to repeal part of an act passed in 1820, to establish separate courts of Probate for the counties of Pasquotank and Rutherford and for other purposes. An act to divide the Regiment of Militia in Rockingham county. An act to make compensation to the Jurors of the Superior and County courts of Randolph.

An act supplemental to an act passed at the present session, to extend the provisions of an act passed in 1814, to regulate the time of appointing Overseers of roads in the counties of Montgomery and Person, to the county of Rowan. An act giving exclusive jurisdiction to the Superior Court of Anson, of pleas and prosecutions of the State. An act to authorize the Trustees of the Salisbury Academy to raise by way of Lottery, ten thousand dollars. An act to authorize the building of a Toll Bridge over the river Cape Fear, and to incorporate a company for that purpose. An act to amend an act passed in 1819, for the better regulation of the town of Wilkesboro' in Wilkes county.

An act for the better regulation of the town of Pittsboro' in Chatham county. An act to appoint Commissioners for the village of Chapel Hill in Orange county and for other purposes. An act to revive and continue in force, the provisions of an act passed in 1818, directing a road to be laid out from the town of Leakesville in Rockingham county, by Rockford in Surry county, to the town of Wilkesboro'; and to amend the same. An act for the better government of the town of Wadesboro' in Anson. An act concerning the Militia of Montgomery. An act to authorize the County Courts of Stokes and Guilford to appoint a committee of Finance. An act to establish and regulate a Turnpike road in the counties of Rutherford and Buncombe. An act to restore to credit Thomas Bennett, of Stokes county.

An act supplemental to an act passed at this session for the better government of the town of Wadesboro', in Anson county. An act to alter the dividing line between the counties of Stokes and Surry. An act to amend an act concerning the town of Salisbury, passed in 1822. An act to prevent the falling of timber in, or obstructing the run of Brown Creek in Anson county. An act to alter the time of holding the county courts of Person. An act to provide for the better government of the town of Lincolnton.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolution in favor of Hugh and Eli Stewart of Mecklenburg. Resolution relative to the disposition of certain deeds of conveyance for lands situated in the purchase lately made from the Cherokee Indians. Resolution Directing the committee of Finance to burn defaced Treasury Notes. Resolution in favor of Thomas Rogers of Anson. Resolution requesting the Representatives and instructing the Senators in Congress from this State, to use their influence to have returned to the State the \$19,940 which

she has paid to the Indians for reservations sold by her in the several sales she has made of the Cherokee lands ceded to her by the United States; and also to obtain an extinguishment as soon as practicable of the Indian title to the balance of the lands in this State upon which a part of the Cherokee Indians now reside. Resolution authorizing the Public Treasurer to have a suitable building erected for the new Bell. Resolution in favor of Matthew Miller. Resolution in favor of John Duckworth. Resolution appropriating 500 dollars for the purchase of Furniture for the Governor's house, and 100 dollars for the keeping in order of the public buildings.

CONGRESS.

From the National Journal.

December 28.—A letter was yesterday communicated to the Senate, by the Vice-President, from Commodore Porter, asking for the expression of an opinion by that body, on the charges and censures contained in the communications of Mess. Thomas Randall, and John Mountain, made at the last session. The resolution offered by Mr. Eaton, in relation to the appropriation of May, 1824, for removing the obstructions to the safe navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, gave rise to a short conversation between the mover and Mr. Harrison, from which it appeared that the contract made by the Department of War, though agreeable to the intention of the law, did not extend to the removal of many serious obstructions, and therefore was not satisfactory to those engaged in the navigation. Notice was given by Mr. Robbins, of Rhode Island, of his intention to bring in a bill "prescribing the mode of commencing, prosecuting and deciding controversies between States." A similar bill was introduced in 1822, by Mr. Dickinson, of New Jersey.

In the House of Representatives, the resolution offered by Mr. Wurtz, of Pennsylvania, some days since, as a modification of that offered by Mr. Dwight, on the subject of the recent losses in the Custom House Department, was still further modified, and after some discussion was finally agreed to. The resolution introduced by Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, relative to desertions, was agreed to in a modified form in which it was accepted by Mr. Peter, of Maryland, who had moved previously to amend it. Mr. Wright, of Ohio, introduced a resolution, which was agreed to, on the subject of further relief to the purchasers of Public Lands. A resolution offered by Mr. Mitchell, of Tennessee, was agreed to, referring it to the Committee on Indian Affairs to consider the subject of removing the tribes of Indians in the United States, to the West of the Mississippi, and giving to them the form and privileges of a territorial government. On motion of Mr. Mercer, a select Committee was appointed to consider so much of the Message of the President of the United States, as relates to the suppression of the Slave-Trade. Mr. Test, of Indiana, introduced a resolution, which lies on the table for further consideration, in relation to the expediency of establishing a general system of Internal Improvement, with a fund to be raised from the sale of public lands. Several messages were received from the President, one in answer to the resolution of Mr. Owen relative to the instructions given to Generals Pickney and Jackson, as to the treaty with the Creek Indians at Fort Jackson; another with portions of the correspondence between the United States and Great Britain in relation to the Slave-Trade, called for by Mr. Forsyth; and the third communicating the secret message of Mr. Jefferson, called for by Mr. Trimble. The last message, being confidential, was deliberated on with closed doors. A communication from the Department of War enclosed the information called for by Mr. Stewart, of Pennsylvania, relative to the Dismal Swamp Canal.

December 29.—In the Senate yesterday, the resolution offered by Mr. Johnson, of Lou. relative to wrecks on the coast of Florida, was referred to the judiciary committee.

In the House of Representatives, a communication was received from the Secretary of the Treasury, enclosing a report on the subject of Light Houses, from which it appears that 99 Light Houses and 16 Floating Beacons have been established along our Coast. A resolution introduced by Mr. Van Rensselaer, was agreed to, directing the Committee on the Library to investigate the causes of the late fire in the Library, and to report whether it originated in any negligence on the part of any person in the employ of the government. A resolution was agreed to, on motion of Mr. Tomlinson, of Connecticut, directing an inquiry as to the expediency of some new provisions on the subject of the sale of lands for the non-payment of taxes due on them.

December 30.—The session of the senate was yesterday chiefly occupied on Executive business. Mr. Lloyd, of Massachusetts, made a few remarks, on a motion by Mr. Hayne to refer the proceedings in the case of Com. Porter to the Naval Committee, in explanation of the part he had taken in the business.

In the House of Representatives, a bill was reported from the Committee on

Claims, by Mr. Little, of Maryland, to extend the Act providing for the refugees from Canada and Nova Scotia. The Speaker communicated to the House that he had received a letter from an individual at Marseilles, relative to the prospects of this country. This epistle which, for its eccentricity of style and sentiment, we have inserted in another part of our paper, was laid on the table. Resolutions were agreed to: one introduced by Mr. Holcombe, of New Jersey, on the subject of more efficient organization of the Marine Corps; another, by Mr. Thompson, of Pennsylvania, on the subject of making the City of Washington a port of entry; a third, by Mr. Dorsey, of Maryland, relative to the erection of a Light House on Cove Point, in Chesapeake Bay; and a fourth by Mr. Miner, of Pennsylvania, relative to the cultivation of the Mulberry Tree and Silk Worm. A resolution was also adopted, on motion of Mr. Peter, of Maryland, in relation to an amendment of the present law, so the Staff officers shall be taken from the officers of the Line. Mr. Cook, of Illinois, laid on the table an amendment which he proposes to Mr. McDuffie's resolutions relative to the election of President and Vice-President. Mr. McDuffie reported some resolutions as to certain alterations in the House, for the purpose of making it more suitable for deliberations, which were laid on the table until this day. They appear to be judicious and well adapted to the object in view. Two or three other resolutions of minor importance were offered.

December 31.—In the Senate, yesterday, propositions were submitted by Mr. Benton, of Missouri, Mr. Rowan, of Ky. and Mr. Harrison, of Ohio, to establish three new collection districts, and making ports of entry and delivery of St. Louis, Mo. Louisville, Ky. and Cincinnati, Ohio. The bills relating to controversies between the States; to public money in the hands of clerks, attorneys, and marshals; and for the relief of Richard Matson, were, severally, further considered, and the latter one ordered to a third reading.

In the House of Representatives, with the exception of one or two bills of little importance to the general reader, and the adoption of the resolutions which were offered on the day preceding, the business consisted of a discussion of the resolutions reported by Mr. McDuffie, from the Select Committee, relative to the alterations in the Hall. Only the third resolution was adopted, which authorizes the erection of a temporary partition behind the columns in the rear of the Speaker's chair. Should any considerable advantage result from this experiment, we believe it is intended to enclose the recess behind the Chair with a glass partition, which, while it improves the usefulness, will add to the beauty of the House.

LA FAYETTE'S BENEVOLENCE.

The North Star, published at Danville, Vt. furnishes the particulars of the last generous act of the Nation's Guest on leaving the American shore. Gen. William Barton, a brave officer of the revolution, who captured the British General Prescott on Rhode Island, had been imprisoned in the Danville jail for debt upwards of thirteen years! Lafayette has opened the prison doors and restored his old companion to liberty. The Star says—

"Gen. Lafayette had learnt that an officer of the revolution, one of his companions in arms, had been for a long period imprisoned for debt; and although he could not visit him in his confinement, yet he generously furnished the means for his release."

"In a letter on board the Brandywine, addressed to Gen. Fletcher, with whom he had, while in Vermont, conferred upon the subject, La Fayette enclosed a draft, with a request that the sums, for which Gen. Barton was confined, should be paid. That request was complied with and Gen. Barton was informed that he was no longer a prisoner!—With what emotion of surprise and gratitude this intelligence was received by the valiant capturer of Prescott, can be better imagined than described."

"The scene was rendered more interesting by the peculiarly delicate manner in which the business was conducted and the fact announced by Gen. Fletcher."

"Many excellent sentiments were given by those assembled to witness the scene, and all participated in the satisfaction which was expressed that Gen. Barton was at liberty to return to his family after a separation of more than thirteen years."

By SATURDAY'S MAIL.

By an arrival at New-York from France, important news from Greece has been received. The Reschid Pacha has been defeated by the Greeks, and obliged to raise the siege of Missolonghi, notwithstanding the orders of the Grand Seignior, that he must take the place or lose his head. Great alarm exists at Constantinople; and the Porte has rejected all intervention of foreign powers, and is determined on trying a sixth campaign. It is said 24,000 Egyptian troops have collected in the vicinity of Cairo, (in Egypt) and Gen. Boyer, a French officer, is now employed in disciplining them, for the invasion of Greece next campaign.

Gov. Truitt has exercised his prerogative of office, by refusing his signature to the bill, which had passed the two Houses of the Legislature, for dividing the State into Districts for the election of Representatives to Congress. That bill, therefore, has not become a law.

FIRE IN CHARLESTON.

We take the following particulars of the late destructive fire in Charleston, from a paper printed in that city on the evening of the 21st ult. the day the fire occurred:

This morning between 12 and 1 o'clock our city was visited by one of the most extensive conflagrations that has occurred here for the last 15 years. It commenced on the West side of King street next to the corner of Lamboll street, in a small fruit shop, occupied by Mr. Winyo, and extended at the same time to the North and South, consuming the house at the corner of King and Lamboll streets occupied by Mr. Jones Taylor, and the building in Lamboll street, owned and tenanted by Mrs. McElrath. Towards the South, it burnt buildings (most of them small and occupied as groceries, &c.) of Mr. Dexter, Mr. Hood, Mrs. Howe, Lydia Lewis, Eliza Swan, Hagar McCall, Archibald Dowland, Mrs. McKenny, Mr. Murray, and Mr. Connolly at the corner of South Bay and King street: After reaching S. Bay, the fire extended Westwardly and consumed the houses tenanted by Mr. McCollum, Mr. Fitzgerald, Mr. Giles (Grocer), Mr. W. L. Porter and Mr. Sturgis; and on the South side that of Mr. M. D. Hyams, (Grocer), and Mr. Saltus' two story Dwelling Houses, one occupied by Mr. Herriott, together with a number of small Wooden Buildings. A two and a half story brick house (empty) owned by Mr. Bentham, and two large wooden houses occupied by Mr. W. Stuart and Mr. Warley, (property of Mr. John Duncan, and Mr. Pointsett) on the East side of King-street were also consumed.

Owing to the dryness of the weather, and the wind being high, the flames extended with great rapidity, and it was only owing to great exertions, and several buildings being of Brick, that they did not spread into other directions.

The number of buildings destroyed, is between 20 and 30. The loss of property is estimated at 70 or \$80,000—not more than 20,000 dollars of which was insured 10,000 at the Union Insurance Office, and 10,000 at the Fire Marine.

Many poor families are rendered homeless, and destitute by this awful calamity.

Important form Buenos Ayres.

By the ship Seine-Shepard, in 42 days from Buenos Ayres, we have received papers of that place to 5th of November, containing the very important intelligence of a complete victory gained by the Independents of the Banda Oriental, over the Brazilian troops.

The consequences of this action have been the entire evacuation of the eastern provinces, by the Brazilian forces, and the official re-union of that country with the Republic of Buenos Ayres. The Brazilian Consul and Agent, in consequence of insults offered to his government during the rejoicing at Buenos Ayres, for the success of the Patriots, had demanded and received his passports, and left the country. Many details are given of military movements between the Patriots and Brazilians; and a report of the campaign against the Indians by the troops of the Republic; but they are not of sufficient moment to be given at length.

New-York paper.

A letter received at Port au Prince, from Hamburg, states that the Government of that Hanseatic city, had recognised the independence of the Republic of Haiti, and that it had named, for Consul General, Mr. Weber, commission merchant, residing at Port-au-Prince.

Capt. Brewster, of ship Pagoda, arrived at Boston in 119 days from Calcutta, informs that the Burmese war was suspended owing to the wet season, and that it was very sickly among the European troops; that the cholera morbus was making great ravages among the natives in Calcutta, no less than 1900 having fallen victims to that disorder the last 19 days previous to his departure.

The Alexandria Gazette states, that the only opposition made in the Senate against the nomination of Mr. King as Minister to England, and that a very feeble one, came from Mr. Hayne, of S. C. who, with two or three others, voted against it.

NORTH-CAROLINA LAND CLAIMS.

An article in the Nashville Whig, dated Murfreesborough, Nov. 25, says, "the bill to settle the claims of North-Carolina, and for the benefit of the occupants in the western District, has become a law. It was amended in the Senate so as to make it more advantageous to the occupant, viz. It allows the occupant to enter double the quantity covered by his certificate: provided the whole does not exceed 100 acres—the price of certificates 50 cents, and other provisions as heretofore noticed in the original bill."

Kal. Star.

The steam-boat Cotton Plant, of Mobile, was sunk on the 10th ult., and was supposed to be entirely lost. And the steam-boat Henry Clay, on her way up the river, shortly after, was snuffed; but got ashore, her cargo principally saved.

Salisbury:

JANUARY 17, 1826.

The Colombian Consul at New-York, in a communication to the editor of the Commercial Advertiser, says the proclamation, &c. purporting to have been issued by Gen. Bolivar, on invading the Brazilian territory, is "a poor forgery, made perhaps at Pernambuco, with some political or commercial object." Gen. Bolivar was, at last accounts from him, in Upper Peru. The forged proclamation, &c. had been published in most all the northern papers, before its spurious character was exposed. Our interior location, among the many disadvantages and privations which attend it, has, in this instance, been a source of some consolation, by saving us the mortification, and waste of paper, ink, and labor, of devoting a half column to the publication of a miserable forgery.

The Castle of St. Juan de Ulloa, (the last held of the royalists in Mexico) we have before stated, surrendered to the arms of the Mexican Republic on the 28th Nov. The Gov. and commander of the fortress (Coppinger) originally had 1200 men in garrison with him; but this number was reduced, by famine, disease, &c. to one hundred and fifty, at the time of the surrender. To such dreadful extremes were they reduced, that, for two months previous to the surrender, they were obliged to eat rats for the maintenance of life! and it is said many sentinels dropped dead on their posts, with hunger! And yet it is said that Coppinger, after thus desperately holding out against the Patriots, was coldly received by the Spanish authorities of Cuba, for having surrendered even under such circumstances!

HISTORY OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

The law to encourage the publication of a Historical and scientific Work on this State, authorized Judge Murphy, author of the proposed publication, to raise \$15000 by lottery; and permits him to have access to the public records of the State.

Previous to the late adjournment of the Legislature, resolutions were passed by both Houses, approbatory of the impartial and dignified manner in which the Speakers discharged their respective trusts; to which they both returned very appropriate answers.

C. S. West, cashier of the U. S. Branch Bank at New-Orleans, has absconded, with from 50 to 80,000 dollars belonging to that institution. Mr. West was, a few years since, cashier of the U. S. branch bank at Fayetteville, in this state, and was then esteemed an honorable and honest man; but that glittering evil, money, tempted him from the path of integrity, as it has done many others.

The Clarendon Steam Saw Mill, at Wilmington, in this state, was destroyed by fire on the 2d inst.

Col. George Croghan, the hero of Sandusky, has been appointed Inspector-General of the army of the United States, in place of Col. Archer, deceased.

The New York papers contain official notices of the seizure there of eleven hundred and thirty-six chests, and 56 half chests of Hyson Skin Teas, imported in certain vessels into Philadelphia, and found in New York, on which the duties have not been paid, nor secured, and are forfeited to the United States.—The trials are to take place on the 27th. A Philadelphia paper states that a certain China Merchant of that city had taken from the Custom House Stores there, seventeen hundred and eighty packages, without giving the security therefor required by law! It is probable the above teas are a part of them.

[And this "China Merchant," it is since stated, was overtaken and arrested at New-Castle, Del. just as he was making his escape on board a ship bound to Liverpool, England; and that had he escaped, the U. S. treasury would have been the loser in something like nine hundred thousand dollars!]

The editor of the New-York Advocate states, that by advices from New-Orleans to the 12th Dec. he learns, among other things, that sixteen dollars per hundred had been offered in that place for an entire crop of new Cotton.

James McClellan, of Fredell county, has been admitted to practise in the Superior Courts of this state; and A. Moore, of Perquimons, J. W. Norwood, of Orange, D. C. Cole, do. and S. S. Bell, of Newbern, in the county courts,—in addition to those we have heretofore mentioned.

EDUCATION.

Such is the importance of diffusing the blessings of Education, among a people whose peculiar privilege it is to constitute the sovereignty of a great and increasing empire, that the lawmakers of most of the states in our Union have made it one of their first objects to devise ways and means by which to increase the number and usefulness of Common Schools; as it is by the agency of these primary sources of instruction that the state, the whole country, is to be most benefitted. North-Carolina, although not among the first to make public provision for the laudable purpose of educating and enlightening the great mass of her population, has now, by an act

of her Legislature, laid the foundation, as we sincerely hope, of a permanent system of universal Education. The act passed at the late session of the General Assembly, to provide a fund for the establishment of common schools, is a beginning, that we trust may be improved upon, till common schools are established in every neighborhood throughout the state. The law appropriates for the present, the dividend arising from the stock which the State owns in the Banks of Cape-Fear and Newbern, which has not been appropriated for purposes of Internal Improvement, the amount paid by the State, to the Cherokee Indians, viz: \$19,910 when received from the U. S.; the revenue arising from the entry of vacant lands, and from the tax on retailers of spirituous liquors and Pedlars, &c. &c.

We shall, hereafter, give the entire law a place in our columns.

The Mount Holly (New-Jersey) paper, contains the advertisement of a man who signs his name George Washington, cautioning the public against "harboring or trusting" his wife. It is a profanation of the name of the father of our country, to suffer such a man to wear it. Were we near enough, we would whisper in the ears of the members of the New-Jersey Legislature, to change the cognomen of this fellow, whether he were willing or not.

Newspapers.—About six months since, a new daily paper was commenced in the town of Petersburg, Virg. entitled the Petersburg Morning Advertiser. There were then, and had been for a number of years, two semi-weekly papers printed in that town; but the politics of these papers not exactly tallying with the views of some of the would-be political leaders of that place, the new paper was "got up" with a view to subvert the interests of these malcontents. With what success their scheme was attended, may be inferred from the following extract, taken from their paper of the 20th ult: "The paper we issue this morning, is the last we ever expect to have the pleasure of laying before the citizens of Petersburg; and completes, on our part, six months of assiduous, but thankless and unprofitable, toil."

We are certainly much indebted to our brother of the type in Charlotte, for the gratuitous honor we have received at his hands, in being recommended to the borough of Salisbury, at the next election, &c. &c.; and we should be wanting in common courtesy were we not to reciprocate his fraternal solicitude that the electors should confer "merited honor on the printers of this state," by our "elevation"—and, in turn, "recommend" our worthy brother editor to the county of Mecklenburg, at the next election; and at succeeding elections, should the people unfortunately not discern their true interest, and confer "merited honor" on him at the first trial. But we fear our brother of the type mistakes the drift of the few ironical observations of ours, which have been made the subject of his criticism. We have no itching to become the recipient of those honors and distinctions, of which it was the burden of our complaint, the Printers of North Carolina had hitherto been most singularly debarred,—and for this cogent reason, that there are so many of the fraternity more worthy than ourselves; among whom, both justice and inclination require of us to rank our brother editor at Charlotte. We should be rejoiced to see him honored with a seat in our public councils; and we have no fears that he would disturb, if he did not promote, the "harmony" of their deliberations, whatever other printers might do.

KENTUCKY.

In consequence of the conflagration of the State House at Frankfort, Ky. about a year ago, the legislature of Kentucky has held its sittings in a church in the same town. By the last mail we have the intelligence that this church was also destroyed by fire on the evening of the 12th ult. The Legislature adjourned on the 23d; and the adjournment is supposed to have been hastened by the building in which they sat having been burnt. No compromise or adjustment of their disagreement on the questions of moment on which they differed, had taken place.—Some excitement had been created by the discovery of arms deposited in some of the public offices, it was supposed to resist by force the decrees of the old Court; and a Committee of the House of Representatives had made a report to that effect. The result of the session is, that things remain exactly in statu quo, and, in the law language, the Jury having returned a special verdict, there is to be a new trial at the next term before another Jury.

By SATURDAY'S MAIL.

A wide-spread and destructive fire took place in Petersburg, on the 4th inst. About forty buildings were consumed. The fire is supposed to have been the work of some reckless and wicked incendiary.

Dr. Joseph Kent, one of the Representatives in Congress from Maryland, has been elected Governor of that state.

A public dinner was given to the Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, by the citizens of Savannah, on the 31st ult.

The directors of the United States Bank, have declared a dividend of 2½ per cent. on the capital stock, for the last six months.

The Markets.

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, Jan. 5.
Cotton, 12½ a 12¾; flour, fine, scarce, 5; superfine 5½; wheat, \$1 a 1½; whiskey, 40 to 42½; peach brandy, 50 a 60; apple do. 30; corn, 65 to 70; bacon, 7½; salt, turks Island, 70 a 80 per bush.; molasses, 30; sugar, muscovado, 12½ a 14; coffee, prime green, 21 a 22; 2d and 3d quality, 19; tea, hyson, \$1 20 a 1 30; flaxseed, 90; tallow, 8 a 9; beeswax, 32 a 35; rice 3 50 to 4 per 100 lbs.; iron, 5½ a 5½; pr. 100 lb.; tobacco, leaf, 4 a 5; manufactured, 5 a 20 pr. cwt. Observer.

CHARLESTON PRICES, Dec. 31.
Cotton, S. Island, 50 a 60; stained do. 20 Maine and Santee, 30 a 35; short staple, 15 a 14½ cents; Whiskey, 26 a 30 cents; Bacon, 6½; Hams, 11 a 13; Lard, 11; Bagging, Dundee and Inverness, (24 inch.) 22 a 23; Coffee, Prime Green, Inf. to good, 14½ a 18; Cotton.—Uplands, and all other descriptions are flat owing to the Christmas holidays in the beginning, and the rainy weather in the latter part of the week. Gazette.

CHEWAW MARKETS, JAN. 6.
Bacon, 7 a 8; Brandy, apple 30 to 45; peach 55; bagging 26 to 30; butter 15 a 20; coffee, prime green, 20 a 22; cotton 12 50 a 13; corn scarce 70 to 80; flaxseed 80 a 85; flour 7 a 8; lard 7 to 8; molasses 45 to 50; oats 40 a 50; sugar, prime 12 to 14, common 10 to 11; salt, Liverpool 80 to 90, Turks Island, &c. 75 a 85; tallow 8 to 10; tea, gunpowder and imperial 1 50 to \$1 75; wheat \$1 a 1 25; whiskey 40 to 42. Gazette.

Cotton, not having come in so freely for the last week, prices remain steady at 12½ and 13 cents.—Pork has been selling by the quantity for \$5.50—about 200 Hogs from Kentucky have been in market for some days.

CAMDEN PRICES, DEC. 31.
Cotton, 12 25 a 12 75; corn, 81 to 87; bacon, 9 to 10; whiskey, 42 to 45; brandy, peach 43 to 46, apple 40 to 42; tallow, 9 to 10; flour, 6 50 to 7 50; tobacco, (manufactured) 12 to 15.

Cotton.—Great quantities of Cotton have continued to arrive for several weeks past, and a few bales were bought at \$1 23 cts. which was the highest price that has been given.

DIED.

In this town, on Sunday, the 8th inst. Mr. Jacob Krider, jun. (son of the late Leonard Krider) in the 34th year of his age.

In the county, on Saturday, the 7th inst. Mr. Philip Brown, (son of the late Philip Brown) aged about 45 years.

Also, in this county, on the 20th ult. Mrs. Lucy Wilson, wife of Mr. Samuel Wilson.

In Davidson county, on the 7th inst. Mrs. Elizabeth Bowers, wife of Mr. Alexander Bowers.

Near Charlotte, on the 4th inst. after a short illness, Mr. John Graham, aged about 40.

Clock Missing.

TAKEN, probably through mistake, from the subscriber's on the evening of the 24 inst. a plain Clock. If any person has in possession, they will oblige the subscriber by giving him information of it. 294

Jan'y 11, 1826. W. H. SLAUGHTER.

Rowan Agricultural Society.

A MEETING of the Society is requested in the Court-House, on Tuesday, the 31st inst. It is hoped all the members will attend, as there is business of importance to come before the Society.

JNO. BEARD, Jun. Secretary. 294.

LOST.

ON the 8th Dec. inst. a pair of saddle-bags, containing a theodolite, made by Henry Gregory, near the India-house, London. Any person finding them, and giving notice, or sending them to the Post-Office, will be entitled to four dollars reward. 395

Salisbury, Jan. 9, 1826.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of West & Brown, are invited to come forward and make settlement with them, as they wish to close their books. WEST & BROWN. Salisbury, Jan'y 12, 1826. 93

Lost Pocket Book.

AN old red morocco pocket-book has been left with the editor of this paper, to deliver to the owner, whosoever he may be, on payment of the charge of advertising. It contains some papers of value to the owner. 92

Gig & Coach Making Shop.

THE subscriber begs leave to acquaint his friends, and the public at large, that he has established himself a few doors east of Mr. William H. Slaughter's House of Entertainment, on Main street, Salisbury; where he is prepared to execute all orders in the above line of business. The subscriber returns his sincere thanks for that liberal portion of public patronage he has received for the last three years; and hopes, by continuing in the above business, to reap a liberal share with the rest of his friends.

A Journeyman is wanted at the above business; liberal wages will be given to one who is well skilled in Panel work, and is inclined to be sober. CYRUS W. WEST.

Salisbury, Jan'y 12, 1826. 93

LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Lexington, North Carolina, on the 1st day of January, 1826.

Adam Beck	Will. Keely.
Fred. Billings.	Edward Phelps
Eli Carol	Francis Phillips.
Sam. Cice	Joel Higgins.
Joel Cooper	Geoffrey Ross
Mack Crump.	Margaret Roberts.
William Darr.	Tbos. Sawyer
Thos. Davis.	Thomas Seachrist
Will. A. Ferebee	John Seachrist
A. H. Fort	Mary Smith
Caty Fouts	Benj. Swain.
Philip Frank.	Anna Tacker
Phebe Good	Lewis Tucker.
Henry Grub.	Will. Wadsworth
Cynthia E. Hunt 3	David Wagoner
Zebulon Hunt.	Sam'l. Walk.
Thos. M. James	Dani. Wilson.
Hamilton Jordan.	

5093 B. D. BOUNSAVILLE, P. M.

The Hunt.

From the Tread of Empires.

Should man be proud?—ask the great,
The great in wealth, or power, or name—
You will not find with all their state,
They true in heart, or true in fame;
The world with its infectious breath,
Hath scattered wide the taint of sin—
Like marble o'er the place of death,
Though fair without, all's vile within.

Should man be proud?—ask poverty—
Degraded off below the brute;
Will not its burning tears reply
In language eloquent, though mute—
Its ceaseless tale of bitter wrong,
Its deep abasement—'e'en in dust,
Will answer loud and answer long,
And answer true—as true it must.

Should man be proud?—ask the grave,
The cold, the lone down trodden tomb,
Where sleep the monarch and the slave,
In kindred dust and kindred gloom—
Go to the place where thousands sleep
In still oblivion's midnight shroud,
And o'er the wreck of being weep,
And ask, ask there—should man be proud?

STANZA.

See, lovely fair, yon blushing Rose,
All hail the beauty as it flows;
Vain of her charms, she courts the sun,
And soon her gaudy race is run;
Obscure, in yonder pensive dale,
The white-robed lily of the vale;
Pure emblem of the spotless maid,
Adorn'd with flowers that cannot fade;
Virtue, bright ornament of youth,
Sincerity, unblushing truth;
Through all life's seasons there will please,
In all life's storm secure heart's ease.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. Editor: That part of the Governor's Message which relates to the "Resolutions from the State of Ohio, proposing the gradual emancipation of Slaves, and the colonization of free people of colour," is, I am afraid, calculated to excite an unfair and illiberal prejudice against the State of Ohio. Will you permit me to lay before your readers a brief review of the part alluded to? I ask this, not because I am wanting in respect to his Excellency, or to that high and important document; nor do I wish to intrude on your readers by agitating the general question on Emancipation, Colonization, &c.: I only wish to insist that the Resolutions of Ohio merit a more respectful notice, than that which appears in the Message.

Says Gov. Burton: "Although we cannot but acknowledge, with feelings of lively gratitude, the over-weening interest which the non-Slave-holding States have taken in our internal policy, [this must be understood ironically, I suppose, by what follows] yet we indulge the hope that they will shortly learn and practise what has familiarly been termed the *Eleventh Commandment*." This is a great deal to say to a sister State, especially the respectable State of Ohio, when she was not attempting to dictate our course of policy, but merely advising us to do that which she conceived would contribute to our safety and happiness. Whoever examines the Resolutions without prejudice, must admit that Emancipation and Colonization are recommended in no other style than that of friendly admonition: and surely, states and individuals ought to make thus free with one another. We shall probably find much difficulty in teaching the *eleventh commandment* to the non-Slave-holding States, until we permit the African to "attend to his own concerns."

The Message continues: "and that they will concur with us in thinking, that if our neighbor have a natural deformity, it is, at least, a breach of good manners, continually to remind him of his misfortune." Slavery is here called a "natural deformity;" meaning, I presume, a deformity which cannot be rectified. Hear the patriot Jefferson: "The hour of Emancipation is advancing in the march of time. It will come; and whether brought on by the generous energies of our own minds, or by the bloody process of St. Domingo, excited and conducted by the power of an enemy, if once stationed permanently within our country, offering asylum and arms to the oppressed, is a leaf of our history not yet turned over." The letter from which this is an extract, appears at length in the "Genius of Universal Emancipation," Vol. iv. p. 46, taken from the "Illinois Intelligencer." It purports to have been written by Mr. Jefferson to Edward Coles, Esqr. Governor of the state of Illinois.

Have not the non-Slave-holding states some reason to think that our deformity is *meral*, not "natural?" If so, they are our best friends who remind us of our faults, and advise us how to correct them. The state of Ohio has not only done this, but more: She has magnanimously offered to contribute her proportion of expense to-

wards relieving us of our "misfortune;" and what is our return? Every one must see the necessity of cultivating a mutual friendship, an easy interchange of sentiment, a courteous familiarity, between correspondent departments of different states. And it is certainly a "breach of good manners" to treat the authentic propositions of another state with disrespect. It would, at least, be becoming to give a deliberate and civil answer.

MANLIUS.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. Editor: I have been a subscriber to, and an attention peruser of, your useful paper, from its establishment to the present time; and have been alternately edified and instructed. I have observed with interest our political and commercial position with other nations, and the diversified complexion of our domestic relations, as delineated in your faithful print. At one time, indulging the patriotic reflection that our Federal Union was the most perfect system that has ever been given to the world, for the government and happiness of mankind; at another, doubting the stability of all government, and left to lament the frailty of human nature, and the imperfection of all human institutions. The last reflection of the latter kind, was called up by reading the publication of a meeting of the Manumission Society of North-Carolina, and the address delivered on that occasion.

It is humiliating to reflect, that while we are enjoying unexampled prosperity and happiness, both foreign and domestic, the restless and ambitious spirit of designing men cannot be satisfied with that portion which their rank and merit entitle them to, even if their neighbours do enjoy a little more than themselves. I have been, Mr. Editor, a spectator of one of their *BIG* meetings, when the representatives of all the branches of the mother society met together, for the purpose of "influencing public opinion," which they profess to be their ostensible object. Happening to pass by the place appointed for their meeting, I called in, out of idle curiosity; where I witnessed duplicity, under the mask of Religion and universal philanthropy, employed to gain accession to their numbers, power being their real object. Every one who is constitutionally qualified to vote for members to the legislature, is cheerfully received and embraced as a fellow-labourer in the cause of humanity; and as soon as he is initiated into the mysteries of the society, his bosom glows with the most generous feeling of benevolence and patriotism. When the meeting was organized, they proceeded to business in a regular and systematic manner; and one would have thought, from the subjects they discussed, that they were commissioned by a power superior to any civil power known in the state, to enlighten, emancipate, and regenerate the world. Their first object was, a bill to organize courts of judicature for the sons of Africa; next, to establish schools, to enlighten them, and raise up lawyers and judges to administer the laws they should enact for their government. Thus separate and independent courts of judicature would soon have been established within the limits of North-Carolina, (and we should, in all probability, have experienced the great evil and inconvenience of the Kentucky new court system) had not one of the members, who was not quite deprived of his reason by the enthusiasm that seemed to pervade the meeting, recollected that very few slaves were owned by the society, and as their masters had a little authority and control over them yet, that perhaps it would be better for their proceedings to go out in the form of recommendations to slave-holders; when the bill, by motion, was modified to that effect. The next subject that occupied the attention of the meeting while I staid, was a resolution presented by a very conspicuous member, who seemed to be nearly worn out in the cause of humanity, tho' a man of middle age; he rose, and, with all the elegance of diction of Cicero, and vehemence and eloquence of Demosthenes, unfolded his views to his enraptured audience: "Mr. President, the time has arrived when we should no longer conceal our real object from public view; let us shake of this false timidity, imposed on us by necessity, and approach our purpose with determination; the time for temporizing has passed by; our forces are already formidable, well disciplined, and daily acquiring new accessions of strength." He then went

on to explain the object of his resolution; that the members of the society should mutually pledge themselves to each other, that they would not, in the exercise of their elective franchise, support any man for any appointment under the government, who would not avow himself friendly to the principles of their society, and pledge himself to support them—which would, from the satisfaction and approbation that rested upon each countenance, have been voted in by acclamation, but for one whose brow was marked with time and business, (and, from his known character for candor and fair dealing, no doubt joined them with the hope of doing some good, without being fully acquainted with their principles, I shall be much mistaken if he does not, in a short time, return to the old track of fair dealing and honest legislation to effect political changes) who, by the influence of his character and personal exertion, arrested the feeling that had been excited by the declaration of the author of the resolution, and convinced them the step was too bold for their present situation. It seemed however agreed, that the object of the resolution might be effected by a caucus, without alarming the public at too early a period. I waited some time to hear a motion to arm and equip the negroes, and organize a black militia; but the subject was not brought up while I staid.

The discussions of this meeting open to our view the real character of the North Carolina Manumission Society, which differs as much from the fundamental principles of the American Colonization Society, and the other societies for the amelioration of the condition of slaves, established in this and other countries, which have received the patronage and aid of the wise and the good, as vice from virtue. This, Mr. Editor, is the *BIG* black horse, that demagogues will attempt to ride into the legislature upon in future.

I have given this sketch of the proceedings of this society, that the public may judge more correctly of its object and nature, than from the partial publication they have made: Because I see seeds of dissension in this society, which is scattering its firebrands wherever it extends its influence, among the ignorant and the wicked, to no future good. His Excellency the Governor of this state, has spoken volumes of information on the subject, to future legislatures, in one passing remark, by requesting our neighbors to "learn and practise the *Eleventh Commandment*."

A VOICE FROM THE SOUTH

[We omit the last paragraph of the above communication, it being an extract from Secretary Barbour's address to an agricultural society in Virginia, which we have already published. Aware that the above may elicit a reply, we hold ourselves ready to publish one, if of reasonable length, and couched in decorous language.]

A surgeon named Pulo Timan, who resided in the little village of Vendemont, in Loraine, France, died lately, at the age of 140. This man never left his native place. The day before his death, he performed, on a female, with a steady hand, and with professional dexterity, the operation of cutting for the cancer. "He never married, was never bled, never underwent any course of medicine, having had no occasion for it as he was never ill, though he passed no day without getting tipsy at supper, a meal which he indulged in to the very last."

A man named William Huddleston, aged 24, a native of Dutchess county, has been exhibited near the New Ferry in the village of Brooklyn, on account of his extraordinary leg. Five years ago his right leg began to grow, and has continued gradually to enlarge, and is now two feet six inches in circumference! His left leg is just beginning to grow in like manner. His body does not participate in this growth, but, on the contrary, is impaired by it. His case is beyond the reach of the faculty.

New York paper.

It is good, every night to cast up our accounts, and repent for the misdeeds of the day; and so, our sins being dead before ourselves, we shall have nothing else to do at the hour of our death, but to die.

A LAWYER'S DECLARATION.

Fee simple, and a simple Fee.
And all the Fees in tail.
Are nothing when compared to thee.
Thou best of Fees—Fee-male.

NEW FASHIONS.

Revell & Templeton, Tailors.

AGAIN offer their services to their friends, and public at large; and do hope, by practical attention to business, still to merit an equal share of encouragement.

We have just received, by drafts, figures, &c. the latest Philadelphia fashions; which we are inclined to believe will be quite pleasing to the major part of the dressy community. In addition to which, we have had a favourable opportunity of examining several suits of clothes completed in the most celebrated shops in New-York. We feel no hesitancy in asserting, that our work possesses an equal share of taste and durability with any we have seen.

Country produce will be received in payment of work done in this shop, at the prevailing price, in case we should not be supplied at the time.

Revell and Templeton, tender their grateful thanks to all those who have extended their patronage to them, and hope their favours may be continued.

As our plan is to close our books at the end of every year, and the expiration of the first year being close at hand, we politely invite all those who have had work done in this year, to come forward, if convenient and close their accounts against the 10th January next.

Salisbury, Dec. 8th, 1825. 88

Clock and Watch Making.

THE public are respectfully informed, that Samuel Scott, Clock and Watch Maker, has commenced the above business, in its various branches, next door to the post office, Main street, Concord; where all orders in the line of his business will be thankfully received, and with pleasure attended to without delay.

The subscriber has for sale, an assortment of Watches, Jewels, and Silverware; consisting of second hand and plain silver Watches, gold and gilt seals and keys, fine gold slides and rings, polished steel, common and ribband chains, steel keys, finger rings, breast-pins, silver pencil cases, thimbles, &c.

SAM'L SCOTT.

N. B. Clocks, Watches, and Time-pieces, of every description, carefully repaired, and warranted to keep time. Silver Spoons made to order, &c.

Concord, Dec. 6th, 1825. 89f

State of North-Carolina, Cabarrus county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, November sessions, 1825. Catherine Goodman vs. Caleb Goodman: petition for divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, Ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian and Catawba Journal, notifying said defendant, that unless he appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Cabarrus, at the Court House in Concord, on the 6th Monday after the 4th in March next, and plead, answer, or demur to said petition, judgment pro confesso will be taken against him and it will be heard ex parte.

JAS. G. SPEARS, Ck.

Price adv. \$4 3mt99

State of North-Carolina, Rowan county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, November sessions, 1825. James Cornell vs. Thomas Gardner and others. Seifa: to sell real estate of John Gardner, dec'd. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Henry Russell and wife two of the defendants in this case are not inhabitants of this state, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendants appear at the next court of pleas and quarter sessions, to be held for the county of Rowan at the court-house in Salisbury, on the third Monday in February next, then and there to show cause if any they have, why the real estate aforesaid should not be sold—or judgment will be entered for the plaintiff according to scire facias.

JNO. GILES, Ck.

Price adv. \$2 6mt94

State of North-Carolina, Rowan County:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, November sessions, 1825. Thomas Cranfield vs. Thomas Gardner and others. Seifa: to sell real estate of John Gardner dec'd. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Henry Russell and wife two of the defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this state, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian printed in Salisbury, that the defendants appear at the next court of pleas and quarter sessions, to be held for the county of Rowan at the court-house in Salisbury, on the third Monday in February next, then and there to show cause if any they have, why the real estate aforesaid should not be sold—or judgment will be entered according to scire facias.

JNO. GILES, Ck.

Price adv. \$2 6mt94

State of North-Carolina, Rowan County:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, November sessions, 1825. Rebecca Hudson vs. Alexander Miller: original attachment, levied on land, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendant appear at our next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for the county of Rowan at the court-house in Salisbury, on the third Monday in February next, then and there to replevy and plead, or judgment will be entered according to the plaintiff's demand.

JNO. GILES, Ck.

Price adv. \$ 6mt94

Estate of David Wilfong, dec'd.

THE subscriber having obtained letters of administration, at the November session of Irredell county Court, on the estate of David Wilfong, dec'd. informs those who have any demands against said estate, either by note or book account, to present them, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, else this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

All persons indebted to the deceased are requested to make immediate payment, and save cost.

DAVID RAMSOUR, Adm'r.

Dec. 22, 1825. 293f

Estate of Alex. Long, dec'd.

THE subscriber having qualified as executor of the last will of Alexander Long, late of Rowan county, dec'd, at the court of pleas and quarter sessions for the said county, held on the third Monday of November last, notice is hereby given, that all persons having demands against the said estate, are required to present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law.

JAMES I. LONG, Exr.

Dec. 24, 1825. 43

State of North-Carolina, Rowan county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, November sessions, 1825. Elizabeth Dowell vs. James Dowell and John Dowell: original attachment, levied on land, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants are not inhabitants of this state, it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendants appear at the next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for the county of Rowan at the court-house in Salisbury, on the third Monday in February next, then and there to replevy and plead, or judgment will be entered according to the plaintiff's demand.

Test: JNO. GILES, Ck.

Price adv. two dols. 6wt93

State of North-Carolina, Rowan county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, November sessions, 1825. John G. Chaffin vs. James Dowell and John Dowell: original attachment, levied on land, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants are not inhabitants of this state, it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendants appear at our next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for the county of Rowan at the court-house in Salisbury, on the third Monday in February next, then and there to replevy and plead, or judgment will be entered according to the plaintiff's demand.

Test: JNO. GILES, Ck.

Price adv. two dols. 6wt93

State of North-Carolina, Rowan county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, November sessions, 1825. Daniel Helfer, adm'r. vs. Henry Helfer, and others: petition to sell the real estate of Daniel Helfer, dec'd. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, successively until next court, that the defendant appear at our next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for the county of Rowan, at the court-house in Salisbury, on the third Monday in February next, then and there to show cause, if any he has, why the lands aforesaid should not be sold, or the petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to him.

Test: JNO. GILES, Ck.

Price adv. \$3 25. 10wt97

State of North-Carolina, Rowan county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, November sessions, 1825. Christian C. Britz vs. Thoms Gardner and others. Seifa: to sell real estate of John Gardner dec'd. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Henry Russell and wife two of the defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this state, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendants appear at the next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for the county of Rowan at the court-house in Salisbury, on the third Monday in February next, then and there to show cause if any they have, why the real estate aforesaid should not be sold—or judgment will be entered for the plaintiff according to scire facias.

Test: JNO. GILES, Ck.

Price adv. \$2. 6wt93

State of North-Carolina, Rowan county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, November sessions, 1825. John C. Blum vs. Thomas Gardner and others. Seifa: to sell real estate of John Gardner, dec'd. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Henry Russell and wife two of the defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this state, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendant appear at the next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for the county of Rowan at the court-house in Salisbury, on the third Monday in February next, then and there to show cause if any they have, why the real estate aforesaid should not be sold—or judgment will be entered for the plaintiff according to scire facias.

Test: JNO. GILES, Ck.

Price adv. \$2. 6wt93

State of North-Carolina, Rowan county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, November sessions, 1825. Robert Horn vs. Thomas Gardner and others. Seifa: to sell real estate of John Gardner, dec'd. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Henry Russell and wife two of the defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this state, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendants appear at the next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for the county of Rowan at the court-house in Salisbury, on the third Monday in February next, then and there to show cause if any they have, why the real estate aforesaid should not be sold—or judgment will be entered for the plaintiff according to scire facias.

Test: JNO. GILES, Ck.

Price adv. \$2. 6wt93

State of North-Carolina, Rowan county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, November sessions, 1825. Jilson Berryman vs. James Dowell and John Dowell: original attachment, levied on land, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants are not inhabitants of this state, it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendants appear at the next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for the county of Rowan at the court-house in Salisbury, on the third Monday in February next, then and there to replevy and plead, or judgment will be entered according to the plaintiff's demand.

Test: JNO. GILES, Ck.

Price adv. two dols. 6wt93

State of North-Carolina, Rowan county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, November sessions, 1825. Joseph Hanes vs. James Dowell and John Dowell: original attachment, levied on land, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants are not inhabitants of this state, it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendants appear at our next court of pleas and quarter sessions, to be held for the county of Rowan at the court-house in Salisbury, on the third Monday in February next, then and there to replevy and plead, or judgment will be entered according to the plaintiff's demand.

Test: JOHN GILES, Ck.

Price adv. two dols. 6wt93